

THE TIMES.

—For President—
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843.

THE LATE MAIL FAILURES.

In justice to the Post Master General, we publish the following letters from Mr. SKINNER, 2d Assistant, by which it will be seen that prompt means have been adopted to ferret out and punish the irregularities of which we complained. A similar failure occurred on Saturday evening last, no canvass bag having arrived, but in justice to Messrs. HINTON & Co., we must remark that they charge the delinquencies upon the contractors below Fulton. The Post Master at St. Louis, we hope, will be able to fix the fault on the proper person.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Inspection office, May 16th, 1843.
SIR:—The statement of gross irregularity in the receipt of papers at your office, contained in your paper of the 29th ultimo, has been given to me in charge by the Post Master General, with instructions to investigate and remove all cause of grievance on that score as far as it may result from any delinquency on the part of any one in the service of the Department.

With a view to that end, a letter has been addressed to the Post Master at St. Louis, and I am instructed to write you to throw upon it any particular light which may aid in the investigation of the subject. That you may the better understand what has so far been done in the premises, I send you a copy of the letter addressed by order of the Head of the Department to the Post Master at St. Louis.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.
J. S. SKINNER.
To the Editor of the Boon's Lick Times,
Fayette, Missouri.

(Copy.)
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Inspection office, May 16th, 1843.

SIR:—Accompanying this, you will receive an extract from the "Boon's Lick Times"—to which the attention of the Post Master General has been invited, and who has evinced, as you will see, his desire to have the grievance thoroughly investigated, and the cause of it, so far as it may grow out of any remissness or mismanagement of the agents of the Department promptly and effectually removed.

It is difficult at this distance to pursue the investigation with minuteness, but the Post Master General will count on your diligence in making the necessary inquiries and taking immediately such steps as shall leave no ground of just complaint. The non-receipt of particular papers from St. Louis, while others reach their destination punctually, warrants the apprehension that the papers not received may not have been regularly or in due time lodged in your office. You may safely admonish mail carriers on the line that there is no species of delinquency which is regarded by the head of the Department with more disfavor, nor any for which more exemplary fines will be imposed than that of leaving portions of the mail on the way; and, let me add, that the Post Master must be culpably careless or ignorant of his duty who would fail to report such delinquencies as they occur.

You will be expected to correspond, as you may deem it necessary, with the editors of the Times, and with any agents of the Department on the line, and to make known the result of your inquiries and observations. With every confidence in your vigilance, I remain sir,

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.
J. S. SKINNER.
To the Post Master, St. Louis, Missouri.

The State Meeting of the Reformed Baptists, which we noticed as having commenced in our last, closed on Tuesday evening. There were several preachers from other States, and in all some twelve in attendance. The weather was very unfavorable, and numbers were prevented from attending in consequence of the swollen state of the streams, caused by the great quantities of rain which had fallen. The congregations were, nevertheless, large and attentive. Fourteen united themselves with the Church.

The Meeting and Court at the same time brought a great many persons to our town, and gave it quite a lively appearance. The Law and Gospel were laid down in an eloquent and able style, and while some were looking to the former for their lives and liberty, others were bowing in humble submission to the mild precepts of the latter.

During the present term of the Circuit Court, a man by the name of Jackson Meredith was indicted and convicted of horse-stealing, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Eliza, the colored woman against whom an indictment was found for destroying her own child, was acquitted.

The Queen of England recently made glad the hearts of her subjects by giving birth to a Princess. The sweet little Princess, her Royal Mother, and his Highness Prince Albert, were all well at the latest advices.

THE PILOT.

We have before us the first number of the above paper—published in Glasgow, by J. T. QUEENBERRY, Esq., formerly of this place. The paper is of medium size—neatly printed—and the editorials prepared with spirit and ability. We make the following extract from the "Editorial Bow":

"We expect to be strictly Democratic in all we say or do, yet it may be that we shall often differ with the party, and members of the party to which we belong—believing it to be right to speak freely and independently, yet justly and candidly of political men and measures. But we hope ever to be courteous and temperate, and to preserve that dignity which should at all times govern the conduct of an editor. And if we should be found to be liberal and respectful toward our political opponents, we trust it may not be attributed to a desire to conciliate their support, or be regarded as an indication of joining their ranks, but solely in a conviction, on our part, that it is always best so to treat those with whom we differ as well as those with whom we agree. For, as was remarked by the 'gentleman from Dade,' in the last Legislature, 'the whites are human beings like ourselves.' Don't let us treat them like dumb cattle."

From another article on the subject of the next Presidency, we make the following extract:

"It is true we have our preference, and that preference inclines us to Mr. VAN BUREN, but it shall be cheerfully merged in the more important consideration of preserving union and harmony in the Democratic ranks—with which we will always be inviolable, but without which we cannot hope to gain and retain the ascendancy, let who will be our candidate."

We congratulate the Democracy of Howard upon this new accession to their cause—feeling assured as we do, that the eminent abilities and gentlemanly qualities combined in the Editor, will render it useful to them and worthy their patronage—and as we know many of them who have not been in the habit of supporting their county paper—from the fact that they were not willing that a paper of its tone should come into their family circles—we respectfully refer them to the Pilot.

LOCOFOCOISM.—When it was understood that Mr. Van Buren would visit St. Louis, the locos hired the fine steamer West Wind, and went up the Illinois river as far as Meredosia to meet him. They took him on board and brought him down to St. Louis. The Captain and crew did everything in their power to make the "distinguished follower in the foot steps" and his companions comfortable, and when their task was completed they asked for their compensation—and notwithstanding nearly a year has elapsed since the work was done, they have not yet paid it. The Captain has actually commenced suit against the Committee before a justice in St. Louis. The same committee have also been sued for a cannon which was burst on the occasion. They denied the debt! Repudiation will soon be one of the articles of their creed.

HON. A. A. KING.

A correspondent of the Liberty Banner nominates Judge King as a democratic candidate for Governor.

The Banner, upon authority says, the Hon. D. R. Atchison "will, under no circumstances accept a nomination from any source, as the next Governor." Mr. Atchison was nominated by the famous Clinton county meeting.

The O. S. Democrat says Gen. G. R. Smith, recently appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Springfield, Missouri, is a States Rights Tyler Democrat. In noticing his appointment last week, we set him down as a Whig, but the Boonville Observer objects, and it not being a matter of much importance, so as Gen. S. discharges with fidelity the duties of his office—which we have no doubt he will—we do not feel disposed to argue the point.

DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER.—The Baltimore Patriot of the 19th ult. says—

"Agreeable to announcement, a splendid dinner was given yesterday to the Hon. D. Webster, by the merchants of this city. It was prepared by Mr. Coleman, of the Exchange Hotel, in his very best style. A large number of gentlemen sat down at six o'clock; at eight the cloth was removed, and a brilliant display of viands soon sparkled on the board. Mr. Webster being toasted, he rose and spoke about an hour, in vindication of agriculture, commerce, and the production of home industry; and concluded by declaring that in the great matter of commerce with the world, we might have rivals, but certainly no superior, and that this could only be made more prosperous, successful, and perpetual, by protecting home industry and commerce. Mr. W. having concluded, numerous sentiments were drank and responses given."

SODA WATER.—Can't our town raise a soda fountain? What would be more delicious than a glass of soda, these hot days? What more refreshing? While at Glasgow the other day, we stepped into the drug store of friend Henderson, where we were treated to a glass of soda—bright—sparkling—rich—that made us think of Parkinson's in Chestnut street. If we can't find any better excuse to visit Glasgow again—if some of the boats or somebody else don't give a party—or some of the girls don't invite us—we shall go up again just to get another glass—we will.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship New York, Capt. Wright, we have Galveston dates up to the 10th inst. The news will be found of unusual interest.

One of the most important items is the published fact that a large force left Texas early in the spring on another Santa Fe expedition, although this time their object is war and not trade. Some time in March Col. Snively received a commission to raise a body of 300 men in the frontier counties of the north-east, for a descent upon Santa Fe and the capture of the tyrant Armijo and the traitor Lewis; and further, to inflict suitable punishment for the barbarous treatment visited upon the trading expedition under McLeod and Cooke.

The Galveston Citizen of the 16th inst. states that "the principal difficulty was, not to raise enough men, but to keep from raising too many. Five hundred are known certainly to be in the field, and it is thought that the force is nearer eight. The place of general rendezvous was Coffee's station, the time the 15th of April. The men were to elect their own commander, at the place of general meeting, and march immediately."

The whole thing has been kept a secret in Texas—and in this the editors of that country have pursued the wisest policy. The calamities which befel the former Santa Fe expedition were in part caused by the too great publicity given of its movements.

The route taken by the present expedition is to the south of Red River, only crossing that stream when the road rendered necessary. Military operations were to be exclusively confined to the territory of Texas and of Mexico. The St. Louis road will be entered 150 miles from Santa Fe, within the territory of that department.

Col. Snively is a prudent, brave and meritorious officer, and if he is in command of the expedition we may look for the most favorable results. The Citizen says that "the city of Santa Fe will be entered, and, if it is deemed prudent, and the people of the country are able to distinguish their friends and benefactors from the tyrants and bloodsuckers who now oppress them, a descent will be made upon Chihuahua, and the whole of Northern Mexico may be revolutionized."

By far the most important news brought by the New York, is the fact that Gen. Houston has issued a proclamation virtually denouncing Com. Moore as a pirate, and making war upon the Mexicans, contrary to his (Houston's) orders. The Commodore is moreover charged with acts of disobedience, contumacy, and mutiny, by Houston, is declared suspended from all command in the navy of the Republic of Texas, and is ordered to report forthwith, in person, to the Head of the Department of War and Marine of that country.

Com. M. has the sympathy and best wishes of almost every man in Texas; and even should he be brought to Galveston a prisoner, not a tribunal could be found to try him.

From all we can learn, Com. Moore is acting under sanction of Col. Morgan, one of Houston's commissioners, who has even written a letter to the effect that he is perfectly satisfied with the Commodore's movements.

The report of Capt. Cameron's safe retreat with a portion of the Mier prisoners, is still confidentially believed in Texas. Many say that he is now safe among the Apaches, but we can hardly credit the news.

Gen. Lamar intends to make Austin his permanent residence.

The Texan papers contain a list of the propositions made by Santa Anna to the people of that country. The Houston Telegraph intimates that Judge Robinson, the bearer of these propositions, first addressed a note to Santa Anna, assuming for himself the right of making peace, and that he did it solely for the purpose of attaining his own liberation. We give the 4th proposition of Santa Anna, premising that the Dictator says that unless it is agreed to, none of the others will be entertained or even listened to:

4th. That the inhabitants [of Texas] will lay aside their arms; and it is one essential and positive condition that they recognize in Mexico her right of property to the territory; and acknowledge the sovereignty of the nation, her laws, ordinances and general orders.

It will be some time, we imagine, before Texas agrees to this.

Houston has issued a proclamation calling upon all the armed bands in the West to disperse, with the exception of that under Major John C. Hays, of Bexar.

A PUZZLER.—The Charleston Mercury, alluding to Mr. Van Buren's views of the Tariff, says—"If a man will go out and try to measure the shadow of a tree-top, in a windy day, he will find two difficulties—first to fix the exact place where it begins, and second, to fix the exact place where it ends. We have experienced a little of this in assigning the boundaries to Mr. Van Buren's principles of tariff taxation—they all seem to be in motion."

THE SANTA FE TRADERS.—The Army and Navy Chronicle states, that the permission asked of the Mexican Minister at Washington, to authorize the escort of the U. S. dragoons, detailed by Col. Kearney for protection of the expedition, to accompany the traders through the Mexican territory to Santa Fe, has been refused; and that instructions have been issued, prohibiting the United States troops, under any circumstances, from crossing the boundary line into Mexico.

Mr. Goggin has given notice that he intends contesting Mr. Gilmer's seat in Congress. Mr. Gilmer, according to the returns, is elected by twenty votes.

FOR THE TIMES.

MESSRS. BENSON & GREEN:—Being again called upon by "A Citizen," for information relative to the school fund of T. 50, R. 16, I shall only briefly state what has been the result of my investigation since my last response. The whole amount of money that the land of said township sold for, was \$1793.52; the interest on that amount for three years was \$439.71; after deducting commissions, fees and all contingent expenses as reported by Mr. Rawlins, which amount went into the hands of Mr. Hughes, dec'd., treasurer of said township. The bonds found among the papers of said treasurer, are as follows: I will only give amounts and dates—one note for \$165.00, dated 5th May 1831, with a credit of one year's interest; one for \$244.37, dated Jan. 12th, 1836; one for \$100.00, dated Sept. 25th, 1833, with a credit by bond of \$16.55, bearing date 5th March, 1835; also one for \$37.50, dated Oct. 13, 1833; all bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, from date. The above described bonds have been handed over to the county treasurer, and are all secure save \$16.55, which is doubtful, making about \$1,000 principal and interest up to this time, of which there seems to be from \$50 to \$80.00 that has arisen from rents previous to sale of said lands.

From the fact that I was not a borrower of any of the money, and it having been more than ten years since the order was made by the board of trustees, alluded to, of which I was a member, it had entirely escaped my memory.

The bonds and other papers belonging to the school fund being thrown promiscuously among the papers of the estate, and the business of said estate not requiring me, nor any of the Executors to give them a thorough examination, they were overlooked; hence the propriety of this investigation being carried on. As there is yet a larger deficit, it may be the means of bringing to light other monies which the township is justly entitled to.

ROLAND HUGHES.
Locust Grove, Jan. 1st, 1843.

From the National Intelligencer.

APPREHENSION OF BREEDLOVE, JEWELL, and REINES, charged with suspicion of stealing about or upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Treasury Notes at New Orleans in July last.

In consequence of information received and affidavits forwarded from the authorities in New Orleans to the Secretary of the Treasury, that John M. Breedlove, Joseph W. Jewell, and Sawyer Reines, who are charged with stealing, on or about the 26th July, 1842, in New Orleans, large sums of money in Treasury Notes of the United States, viz:—\$99,000 or thereabouts, were in the city of Washington, the Police, aided by Capt. Goddard and the Auxiliary Guard, were put on the alert for the purpose of apprehending the suspected criminals. A warrant was issued to officers Burr, Waters, and Dexter by Justice Giberson on Friday last, and the next day, about eleven o'clock, Breedlove, Jewell, and Reines were arrested and taken before Justices Giberson and Goddard for examination. Breedlove was arrested by Capt. Goddard, who was attended by officer Burr and W. H. Howison, one of the Auxiliary Guard, at a well-known house of ill fame situated south of the Washington Canal, on Four-and-a-half street.

On the examination of the prisoners, who employed Mr. Hoban as their counsel, after the testimony of McClintock Young, Esq. Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, who produced the necessary affidavits and papers received from New Orleans, had been taken, and that of one or two other witnesses, the magistrates determined to commit the prisoners for further examination. And on its being suggested by Mr. Hoban that bail could probably be obtained for Reines, and the Justices being desirous to state the amount of the security which would be required in his case, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was, after proper deliberation, demanded. In default of bail, the three prisoners were committed to prison by Justices Giberson, Goddard, and Thompson. A great crowd having assembled around the magistrate's office, the prisoners, who were all very genteelly dressed, were, at their own request and expense, conveyed to jail in two hacks, in custody of Captain Goddard, the Deputy Marshal, officers Burr, Dexter, and other attendants.

The description of the prisoners laid before the Justices, and which was received at the Treasury Department, corresponded exactly with the persons of Breedlove, Jewell, and Reines, except that the scar on Jewell's face, "believed to be on the left cheek," was found to be on the right cheek. No doubt is however entertained that they are the persons described in the advertisement and hue and cry. But, as if to remove all doubt on the subject, and to obviate the necessity for any further examination in this city as to the identity of the prisoners, Capt. H. S. Harper, deputy U. S. Marshal for the First Judicial District of Louisiana, and officer John Cotton, arrived in this city from New Orleans, (whence they left on the 5th inst.) about an hour after the commitment of the prisoners, for the purpose of claiming them on behalf of the Louisiana authorities, should they appear to have been apprehended in this city. Being present when the officers from New Orleans visited the prisoners in jail, on Saturday evening, we had an opportunity of witnessing their mutual recognition. The prisoners all seemed pleased to meet the officers, whom they recognized as old acquaintances, and expressed a perfect willingness, nay, a desire to go back to New Orleans rather than remain in our county jail. We understand that the New Orleans officers intend to remove the prisoners from this city with as little delay as practicable.

The subjoined is the description of the three prisoners sent on by the Louisiana authorities. It is proper to add that a fourth person, named MARSH HALLIDAY, not yet arrested, is charged with being concerned in this great robbery of the Treasury notes from the New Orleans Custom House. No description of Halliday's person has been given in the paper of which the following is an exact copy:

JNO. M. BREEDLOVE is represented to be about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather stoutly built, dark hair and eyes, no whiskers and but little beard—a very genteel looking young man.

JOSEPH W. JEWELL is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very stout, has a large scar on his cheek, believed to be the left cheek, black hair, and usually wears large black whiskers; is about 40 years old, came to this city from New York, where it is said he was tried for homicide for killing a watchman; whether he was acquitted or pardoned is not known here.

SAWYER REINES is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slightly made than Jewell, dark complexion, black hair and whiskers, and is about 40 years old.

On searching the persons of the prisoners, at the jail, there was found in Breedlove's pocket book about \$155 in notes of various banks and some small change in silver. On Jewell's person was found two dollars and a half. On Reines's person only twenty-five cents.

On searching at Brown's Hotel the rooms which Breedlove and Jewell occupied, there were found in the trunk of the former \$50 in bank notes, 1 Mexican doubloon, 5 American eagles, 3 half eagles, 1 large gold stud, 29 sovereigns, 1 gold watch chain and key, \$1,000 in American gold, and a quantity of elegant clothing. In Jewell's trunk was found various articles of wearing apparel, but no money.

It is no more than just towards the police officers employed in making these important arrests, as well as to Captain Goddard and the Auxiliary Guard, who so effectually aided on this occasion, to say, that they contrived admirably and ably executed their plan for the arrest of the suspected criminals. Officers Burr, Waters, and Dexter, were on the watch during the whole of Friday night with Capt. Goddard, and the latter had his officers properly stationed, so as to be ready at a moment's warning. The officers and the Auxiliary Guard continued on duty, without rest or intermission, from Friday evening until the prisoners were safely lodged in jail. On conversing with Capt. Harper and officer Cotton, from New Orleans, we have learned that Breedlove is a nephew of the ex-Collector of New Orleans. The officers think there is no doubt of his guilt, and of a criminal participation on the part of Jewell. Of Reines the officers think somewhat differently. The prisoners are all, however, the persons advertised in the hue and cry, and they must be conveyed to Louisiana for trial. The officers from New Orleans are apparently very shrewd and energetic men, who are quite likely to take good care of the prisoners and conduct them safely to New Orleans.

In the examination of the prisoners before the magistrates, F. R. FENDALL, Esq., District Attorney, appeared and acted on behalf of the Government.

A part of Marion county was visited by a severe tornado on the 25th. It was fortunately confined to a limited space—about a mile in extent—nine miles from Hannibal, on the road leading to Shelbyville. The Hannibal Journal says, that for a space of a mile in length by 200 or 300 yards in breadth, it made a clean sweep of everything, tearing up and twisting off the trees, and destroying everything with fearful power and violence. Those who have visited the spot say that language is inadequate to convey an idea of the destruction it produced. Over 300 panels of fence were torn down, or rather up—even the bottom rails were torn out of the ground and carried to a great distance. Mr. Gash's corner stone, weighing about 20 pounds, was carried 40 yards into his neighbor, Mr. Brown's field. The trees look as though scorched by fire, so completely are they stripped of foliage. The nine mile post was torn up and carried to a considerable distance—the finger board of which has not as yet been found. Several rabbits have been found that were evidently killed by the tornado. Hail of enormous size, some of the stones measuring eight to nine inches in circumference, fell during the storm, though not in the centre of its track. Fortunately the tornado did not strike any house, nor have we heard of any destruction of life except among the inferior animals.

At Hannibal, there was a heavy storm of rain and hail—some of the latter weighing over one and a quarter ounces.

NEW TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.—The Commissioners appointed for that purpose, under an act of the last Legislature, yesterday closed their labors, in the purchase of ground, and the execution of a contract for the building of a Tobacco Warehouse, to be owned by the State. The lot selected fronts on Washington avenue 140 feet, and 150 feet on Sixth street—for which they paid \$10,500. It was purchased by John and Wm. Finney, and the title, about which there was some doubt intimated, was examined and found to be complete. The contract for the building fell to Messrs. Brewster & Hart, at the sum of \$13,200. The building is to be completed during the present year, so that, with Col. Brant's warehouse, ample preparation will be made for the reception and sale of all the Tobacco which can be produced in this section of the country.—New Era.

Hon. John M. Niles, is reported to be in very feeble health, his body and mind being both much impaired by domestic afflictions. He will probably resign his seat in the U. S. Senate.

THE DAUGHTER.—"The daughter has much in her power. She has youth, vivacity, generally the grace of form, always the charm inseparable from youth, often the irresistible attraction of beauty, and she may have the still more enduring endowment of amiable temper and mental accomplishment. And she may move in the sacred sphere of home as a ministering spirit of peace, and love and joy."

But it may likewise be otherwise. Because the path of duty to her is comparatively easy, is dictated to her by her affections, is demonstrated to her by every day's experience, it does not follow that she will walk in it. She may prove false to her obligations. And what a desolation does she make in the domestic circle. How can she wring the hearts of those she is bound to by every obligation to love and cherish! Instead of acquiescing with cheerfulness in whatever her lot may be, she may annoy her parents by perpetual reflections and complaints. Instead of taking her share of the cares and toils which are inseparable from a family, she may refuse them all, and choose to spend her time in idleness, or dress or company, and consider herself born for a higher lot than ordinary mortals. By the indulgence of a bad temper, instead of being the delight and pride of the domestic circle, she may keep her home in a perfect broil. Alas! for that house is under the tyranny of a termagant. There is no dagger so sharp as the tongue of an insubordinate, disobedient, ungrateful daughter. If any eyes could weep tears of blood, it would be the eyes of parents, who have brought up a daughter to be their terror, their torment, and their scourge."

A writer on swearing, says that an oath from a woman's lips is unnatural and incredible, and he would as soon expect a bullet from a rose-bud.

A new paper is shortly to be started in St. Louis, for the especial benefit of Mr. Van Buren.

The Oregon Company left Westport, Jackson county, on the 20th ult. The company consisted of some four or five hundred emigrants—men women and children.

PIRACY.—The Pittsburg American says—"Mr. Thomas Smith, of Arkansas, was lately killed by the kick of a horse. It is said the horse was insane."

CONVICTION OF LEFEVRE.—The Philadelphia Enquirer says, the Rev. Amos Lefevre was tried a few days since in Bradford county, charged with the seduction and ruin of Miss Woodburn. This, it will be remembered, is the painful case in which the father died of a broken-heart, and the mother was reported to have lost her reason. The heartless villain was fully convicted.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Fayette Temperance Society will take place on Monday evening next, at the Baptist Church.

An Address may be expected from WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—At the recent term of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Maria Clark recovered ten hundred and fifty four dollars damages for an alleged breach of a marriage promise. There was no positive proof of an engagement between the parties, and the evidence of a circumstantial nature, on which the plaintiff relied, was of a character so inconclusive, that the verdict cannot be otherwise regarded than as most extraordinary. The circumstances of their sitting up together frequently late at night, walking and riding out together, and other acts of innocent intercourse, induced the jury—under the instructions of the Court, that no action could be sustained but for the violation of an express promise, though the fact of an express promise might be inferred from circumstantial evidence—to award the heavy damages above stated.

NEW COUSINAGES.—Indiana twenties have made their appearance in town within the past ten days. They are most admirably executed, and well calculated to deceive any one but a good judge. It is fortunate that but few persons now-a-days receive \$20 bills, or a great many might be put into circulation.

The plate is the same as the one generally used by the Bank, the vignette being the Indiana State house in the centre of the bill, the top of the vignette is of a lighter shade than the genuine, and the ink is of a brownish black and can be detected with a little care. The one before us is dated Aug. 1839, No. 716 and 7175, letter A, payable at Indianapolis to H. Bates; B. F. Morris, Cashier; S. Merrill, President, signatures both good.—Gazette.

"We gladly announce to our friends and patrons, that after long and deep research, we have discovered a certain remedy for the evils inflicted upon our race by that awful disease called a 'Flat.' The remedy is pleasant, and our afflicted friends are requested to call and test the virtues of our prescription."—Palmira Whig.

Do you see that Col. Switzer! Go over and get yourself cured, boy.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO MARRY AGAIN.—Judge Inglis, of New York, has decided that in general a step-father is not bound to provide food and raiment for step-children; and on that ground, he declared that the promise of a step son, a minor, to remunerate his step-father, was binding on the property of the son, when he became of age. Those "inconceivable" ones of the fair sex, who marry the second time, should recollect this, or they may entail poverty as well as insult, upon their first "pledges of affection."

An apothecary at Salem, Mass., has written over his door—"All kinds of dying stuffs sold here."